

HADERI, Hulo

Development of pharmaceutical industry in the People's Republic
of China. Shendet. pop. 1:46-50 '64.

HADEK, V.; KULKA, M.

Contribution of beta and gamma radiation activity to total dose intensity of fission products. Chokhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no. 6:411-416 '64.

1. Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6, Na Petrinach (for Hadek).
2. Tesla Pardubice National Enterprise, Research Institute Premyslani (for Kulka).

Variations in the intensity...

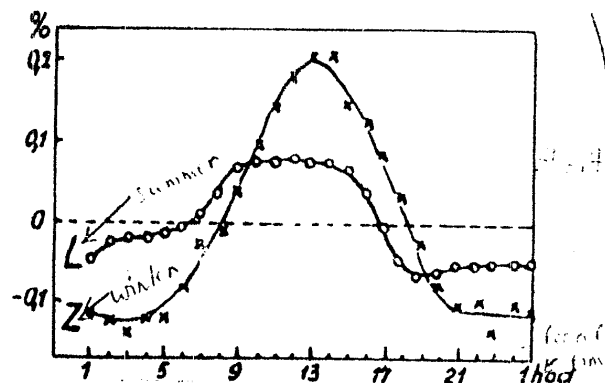
26322
Z/028/60/000/003/001/005
D253/D302

There are 20 figures, 5 tables and 47 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, and 40 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: R.P. Kane, Phys. Rev., 98, 130, 1955; P. Morrison, Phys. Rev., 101, 1397, 1956; T. Gold, H. Elliott, "The solar cosmic ray outburst, 1956, February 23", (Collection of cosmic ray, solar, ionospheric and magnetic data relating to the event., Royal Greenwich Observatory, 1956); E.N. Parker, Phys. Rev., 110, 1445, 1958.

Fig. 4

(For Fig. 10 see next card)

Card 4/5



Variations in the intensity...

26322
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D253/D302

sun activity; 2) & 3) 1942-44 minimum sun activity; 4) 1944-47 growing sun activity; 5) 1947-52 maximum activity and diminishing. 6) & 7) 1953-55; 8) 1956. The drop of intensity of radiation has been observed over thirty years (for μ particles, at sea level) during magnetic storms: the pattern is typical, a sudden drop at the beginning of the storm, followed by a slow growth. The results show a similarity of observations at widely spaced observing stations. On the increase of cosmic radiation during eruptions in the chromosphere, it is noted that these have been observed during the last 20 years, these eruptions are of much greater intensity than any of the previously mentioned variations, and observations are shown at Godhavn, Cheltenham, Huancayo, Christchurch, and Climax Colorado (3500 m alt.) on November 19, 1949. Observations of the neutrons at Manchester on the same date are also given. Against this increase of about 600%, the ionization increased only by 11%. The latest observed increase, took place on February 13, 1956 (Ref. 46: T. Gold, H. Elliot, The solar cosmic ray outburst, 1956, February 23, (collection of cosmic ray, solar, ionospheric and magnetic data relating to the event, Royal Greenwich, Observatory, 1956).

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D253/D302

Variations in the intensity...

position (time) of the daily maxima and the question arises to what extent temperature influences these variations. The work of Z.Y. Dorman (Ref. 6: DAN SSSR 95, 49, 1954) shows the opposite to be the case, as the temperature has a compensating effect. Observation values for the amplitudes at the Czechoslovak stations are given by J. Hladký, P. Chaloupka, V. Kadečka, T. Kowalski and P. Mokřý (Ref. 7: Čs.Čas Fys.9, 150, 1959). Apart from these 24 hour variations there are 12 hour variations and the results are given of the Fourier analysis for the same stations mentioned earlier. Other influences have been observed: One of the more important is the direction from which the particles arrive; further there are seasonal variations as given in Fig. 4, observed at Moscow during 1951-52. A further influencing factor is a magnetic storm. The increase is shown of the amplitude of variation during the magnetic storm at Tokio, June 12, 1948. Magnetic storms also have some influence on the time of the daily maxima and this is also shown in tabulated form. Variations for the following periods are shown in Fig. 10: 1) 1937-42, diminishing

Card 2/5

3,2410

Z/028/60/000/003/001/005
D253/D302

AUTHOR: Hádek, Václav

TITLE: Variations in the intensity of cosmic radiation

PERIODICAL: Pokroky matematiky, fysiky a astronomie, no. 3, 1960,
249-275

TEXT: The article is concerned with research and results in the field of the periodic variation of cosmic radiation. During the IGY the number of stations was increased to 126, distributed all over the Earth's surface. In Czechoslovakia there were two stations: Lomnický štít lat. N 48°, altitude 2634 m, and Praha - Karlov N 48°, at sea level - all equipped for recording μ - mesons, and neutrons. The values are shown for the average daily variation obtained at 1) Huancayo 2) Cheltenham 3) Christchurch and 4) Godhavn obtained for an 8 year period (since 1936) μ - particles were measured and the daily variation - amplitude was around 0.15 - 0.20%. From these curves it is clear that the geomagnetic latitude has a great influence on the amplitude and on the

Card 1/5

HADEK, Jiri, inz.; SMOLKA, Josef, inz.

A new water treatment plant for the city of Brno. Vojni
hosp 14 no.8:289-291 164.

1. Water Resources Management Agency of the city of Brno (for Hadek).
2. Hydroprojekt, Ostrava (for Smolka).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000617800043-6

HACER, Jiri, inz.

Detergents in water conservation. Vidut 1937 in 1942.
460 164.

HADEK, Jiri, inz.

Exhibits on water supply and waste water purification at the
Brno International Fair. Vodni hosp 14 no.11:434-435 '64.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23802

Author : Hadek, J.

Inst : -

Title : Effect of Recirculation of Coagulate on the
Purification of Water.

Orig Pub : Voda, 1956, 35, No 12, 392-394

Abstract : It has been established that coagulate (C)
formed in the coagulation of surface waters
with FeCl_3 and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (I), loses rapidly
its adsorption capacity. The effect on the
purification of water is negligible because
of absence of the perikinetic coagulation.

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23804

Author : Berka, J., Hadek, J., Hlavikova, Yo.,
Jelinek, V., Novak, Z.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of Operation of the Quick
Acting Sand Filters.

Orig Pub : Voda, 1956, 35, No 12, 382-387

Abstract : The investigation was conducted on a semi-
commercial scale. Filters (F) had areas of
1 x 1 m and 0.1 x 0.1 m and were equipped
with devices for the removal of water samp-
les and for the pressure measurements at

Card : 1/2

H-21

L 11152-67

ACC NR: AP6032378

amounts of histamine were noticed. The histamine-liberating capacity of staphylotoxin was decreased with heparine, and was completely suppressed with hydrocortisone. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

FI1152-67

JK

ACC NR

AP6032378

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/66/015/005/0403/0403

22

AUTHOR: Hadasova, E.; Gulda, O.

ORG: Chair of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Brno (Farmakologicka katedra lek. fak.)

TITLE: Pharmacological dynamics of staphylococcus toxin^b Part II [Presented at the 14th Pharmacological Meeting in Smolenice 16 Feb. 1966]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 15, no. 5, 1966, 403

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: Dolsin, synthetic phylline, and hydrocortisone, administered before staphylococcus toxin, suppressed typical toxin spasms in tests with a rabbit's aorta. However, magnesium, heparine, phlegomasin, and LSD had no effect on the onset of spasms. The histamine-liberating effect of staphylotoxin was tested as well. In a test tissue where calcium had been removed with EDTA, the toxin released statistically significant, lower amounts of histamine when tested in calcium-free solution. When a calcium solution was used, markedly higher

Card 1/2

L 09928-57

ACC NR: AP6032377

ever, calcium did not change its relaxant effect. In these tests calcium could be replaced with barium and strontium, but not with magnesium. Spastic reaction to the staphylococcus toxin was observed in isolated smooth uterine muscle under conditions of anoxia and metabolic inhibition. It was shown that NaCN and DNP suppressed the onset of spasms; after flushing out NaCN, the spasms developed, while spasms did not develop after flushing out DNP. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/

1. 00-81-67 RO/JK
AUTHOR: A16032377 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/66/015/005/9402/0402

AUTHOR: Gajda, O.; Hadasova, E. 24

ORG: Chair of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Brno (Farmakologicka katedra lek. fak.)

TITLE: Pharmacological dynamics of staphylococcus toxin^b Part I [Presented at the 14th Pharmacological Meeting in Smolenice 16 Feb. 1966]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 15, no. 5, 1966, 402

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry, staphylococcus toxin

ABSTRACT: Previous investigations have confirmed the ability of certain compounds to counteract the spasmodic effect of staphylococcus toxin. The anti-spasmodic and relaxant properties of such compounds may be inhibited by calcium. Recently these antispasmodic properties and the effect of calcium upon them were studied in chlorpromazine, LSD^b, synthetic phylline, magnesium, nitrogen, NaCN, and DNP. The inhibiting and relaxant effects of chlorpromazine and LSD were suppressed by an increase of calcium in the nutrient solution. The inhibiting effect of synthetic phylline could be controlled both with calcium and with washing; how-

Card 1/2

STAMATIN, N.; HADARAG, Elena; MINTZER-MORGENSTEIN, Leonie

Particular sensitivity to heat of some cereus-anthraxis-mycoides
phage strains. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no. 3:637-642
S'63

1. Travail de la Faculte de Medicine Veterinaire et du Centre
National de Phages --Reference, Bucarest.

BURUIANA, I.M.; HADARAG, EI.; BARBULESCU, I.

Quality of proteins of the seminal plasma. Studi cerc biochimie
7 no.2:165-171 '64.

I. Chair of Biological Chemistry, Institute of Veterinary Medi-
cine, Bucharest. Submitted December 31, 1963.

BURUIANA, L.M.; HADARAG, El.; PAVLU, V.

Research concerning proteins in seminal plasma. Studii cerc
biochimie 5 no.4:507-516 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie biologica, Facultatea de medicina
veterinara, Bucuresti.

ROMANIA

HERMAN, Gh.; CIULEI, I.; MARIN, M.; DO-TAT-LOI; ADARAG, Elena;
DUMITRIU-CAROL, Emilia; BALACI, P.

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 5, May 1963, pp 271-283

"Contributions to the Study of Gecko Gecko L. Extract."

BURUIANA, L.M.; HADARAG, El.

Adaptive modifications of the erythrocytic phosphomonoesterase in the course of the phylogenetic evolution. Studii cerc biochimie 5 no.3: 377-382 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie biologica, Facultatea de medicina veterinara, Bucuresti.

RUMANIA/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Antibiotics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 102953

Author : Oeriu, S.; Balanescu, I.V.; Burulana, L.;
Hadarag, El.; Miculescu, P.

Inst : -

Title : The Effect of Some Antibiotics and Synthetic
Chemical Substances on Hyaluronidase and
Hyaluronic Acid.

Orig Pub: Probl. terap., 1956, 3, 159-172

Abstract: The influence of streptomycin, preparation I₂
(sulfosalicylate-allylthiocyanate-streptomycin),
pencillin as well as PAS, sulfosalicylic and
salicylic acids on the system of hyaluronidase
(I) - hyaluronic acid (II) was studied. All
these substances activate the I-II system.
Pencillin stimulates it in small concentrations

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Farm Animals - General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83317

Author : Buruiana, L.M., ~~Hadarag, El.~~

Inst : AS Rumanian People's Republic.

Title : Clarifying Stimulating Effects of Certain Antibiotics
Added to Animal Fodder.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stint. Acad. RPR. Baza Timisoara. Ser.
stinte med., 1956, 3, No 3-4, 105-112.

Abstract : The authors explain the stimulating effect of antibiotics
by the influence which they exert upon digestive ferment
activity, which in turn produces beneficial metabolism
changes. It was established that penicillin and sulfosal-
icylate-allyl-thiocyanate-streptomycin compounds boost the
effects of trypsin. Highly concentrated streptomycin has
an inhibiting effect. -- A.D. Masin.

Card 1/1

OERIU, S.; BALANESCU, I. V.; BURUTIANA, L.; HADARAG, El.; NICULESCU, P.

Effect of sodium salicylate on testicular hyaluronidase;
preliminary note. Probl. ter., Bucur. 3:139-145 1956.

1. Membru corespondent al academiei R.P.R. (for Oeriu)

(TESTES, metabolism

hyaluronidase, in extracts of bovine testis, eff.
of sodium salicylate in various concentrations in
substrata of varying pH)

(HYALURONIDASE, metabolism

in extracts of bovine testis, eff. of sodium salicylate
in various concentrations in substrata of varying pH)

HADARAG, E.; BUNESCU, G.; BURULANA, M

Effect of serous proteins upon certain proteinases. p. 671. COMUNICARILE.
Bucuresti. Vol. 5, No. 4, April 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956.

H. POINCARÉ

Poincaré, H. La géométrie non-euclidienne et les (équi-
valences. *Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar.* 3, 1-7/8
supplément, 45-104 (1934). (Russian summary.)
This paper appeared first in Hungarian translation
[Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 3, 199-208
(1933)] and was reprinted in *MTK* 15, 383.

HADAMARD, J.

~~HADAMARD, J.~~

Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
History

(2)
✓ Hadamard, J. Non-Euclidian geometry and axiomatic definitions. Magyar Tud. Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közleményei 3, 199-208 (1953). (Hungarian)
Philosophical and historical comments. P. R. Halmos.

2090

10-5-54

LL

ACIOBANITEL, I., ing., correspondent; BUCH, Valentin, correspondent; BOLAN, August, CIRCEIU, Valentin, correspondent; GHEORGHE, N., ~~correspondent~~; ~~Gratie~~, correspondent; MACUTU, Florina, correspondent.

Facts from socialist competition. From 1955 to 1956, Mr. 165.

1. Town Committee of the Hungarian Workers Party, K. M. S.
For its help.

HADADY, Anton, correspondent

The production debate helps. Constr Buc 14, no.649:4 16 Je '62.

LUSTINEC, Jiri; HADACOVA-POKORNA, Vera; KAMINEK, Miroslav;
EDELMAN, Jack; PETRU, Eva

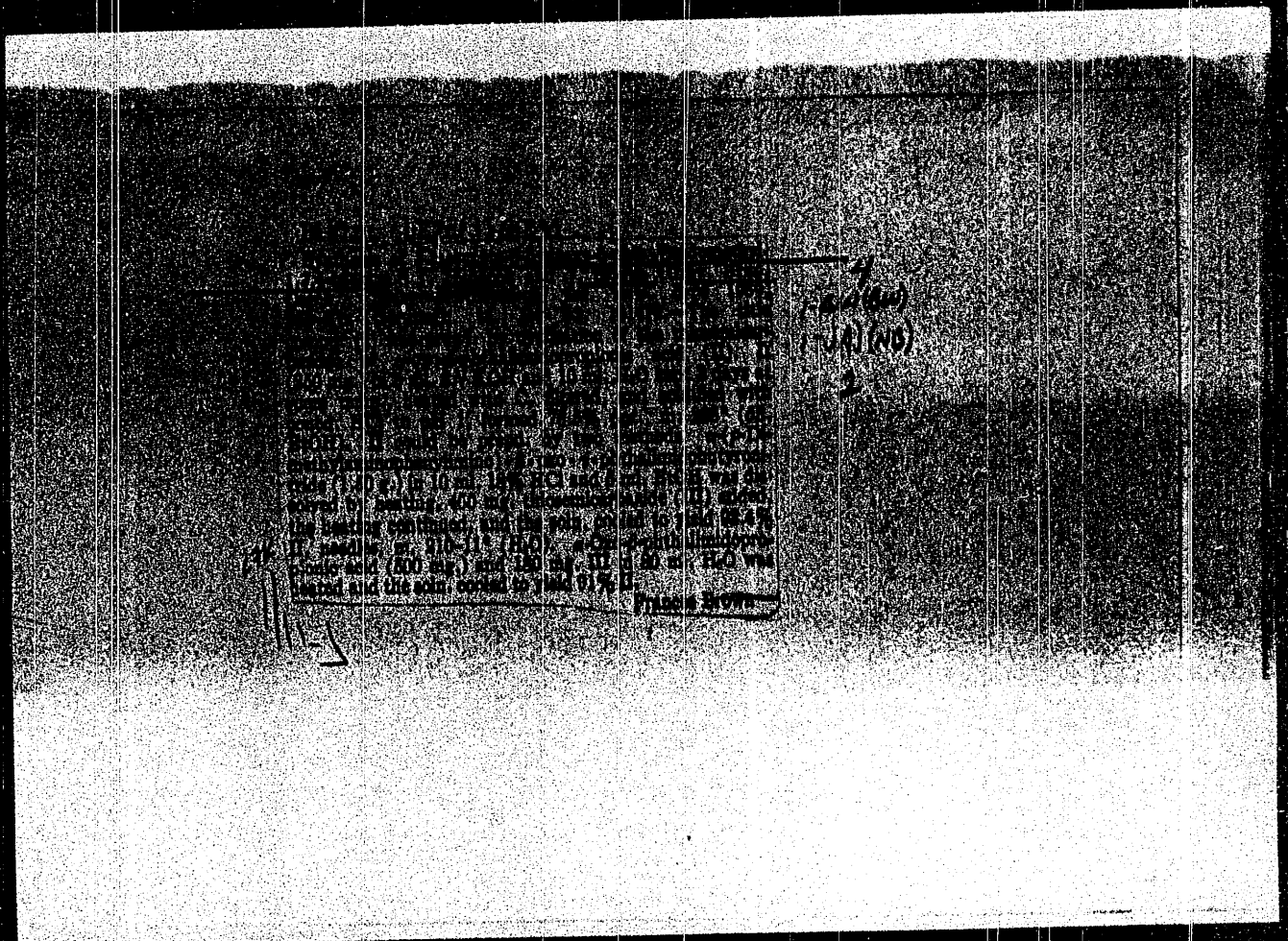
Randomization of carbon atoms in the glucose molecule
and changes of specific radioactivity of $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ liberated
by the callus tissue of *Daucus carota* L. from glucose-6-
and 1- ^{14}C . *Biologia plantarum* 6 no. 3:209-218 1964.

1. Institute of Experimental Botany, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague 6 - Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2 (for all except
Edelman). 2. Department of Botany, Imperial College of
Science of Technology, London S.W.7, England (for Edelman).

Synthesis of 3-mercapto-5-hydroxy-6-(β -aminoethyl)-1,2,4-triazine. J. Hadravský and J. Šonka (Univ. Brno, Brno, Czech.). *Pharmazie* 14, 19-21 (1959). -- The synthesis of the title compd. was carried out by 2 methods: (1) starting with the nitrile of α -(β -dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -phthalimidovaleric acid (I) or from the corresponding phthalimido oxo acid; (2) from the HCl salt of α -oxo- γ -aminobutyric acid (II) and thiosemicarbazide (III). α -aminobutyric acid (II) and thiosemicarbazide (III) was boiled briefly in water with 200 mg. III; on cooling the semicarbazone (IV) sepd. as crystals, m. 208-10°, in 92.47% yield. IV was also obtained by boiling 2.25 g. I for 1 min. with 8 ml. concd. HCl and 8 ml. H₂O, and adding 800 mg. III. IV (700 mg.) was dissolved in 8 ml. 2N KOH soln. and 5 ml. H₂O, kept at room temp. 2 days [if kept a shorter time, a mixt. arises of 3-mercapto-5-hydroxy-6-(β -(α -carboxybenzamido)ethyl)-1,2,4-triazine (V) and its β -phthalimidoethyl analog (VI)]. The soln. warmed, purified with activated C, and brought to pH 1 with concd. HCl. In 2 hrs. 85.7% V was sepd., washed with ice water, and dried, m. 280-2° (EtOH-C₆H₆). If V is sublimed in vacuo (10-15 mm.) at 210-260°, a good yield of VI is obtained; m. 280-2°. The reaction of II with III to form 3-mercapto-5-hydroxy-6-(β -aminoethyl)-1,2,4-triazine (VII) has already been described (C.A. 50, 12067b). A better yield without the necessity of isolating an intermediate product was obtained by dissolving 400 mg. II in 8 ml. H₂O, adding 285 mg. III, and after 10 min. treating with 3.5 ml. 2N KOH soln. A ppt. of the K salt of II thiosemicarbazone is redissolved. The soln. is kept 4 days at room temp. and then brought to pH 2 by addn. of 12% HCl soln. The clear soln. is then brought to pH 7-8 with 25% NH₄OH to give 84% VII, m. 255-6° (H₂O). By alk. hydrolysis of V, 68% VII was obtained. G. M. Hoozart.

2 May
4E2C (y)
4E3D
4

JP



Distr: 4E2c(1)/4E3d

[illegible]

Richard M. Maloney

3
1. 0.00 (0.00)
2. 0.00 (0.00)
2

Country : G
Category :
Doc. Contr : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15442
Author :
Institute :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : 10% HCl to pH 4-5; concentrated NH_4OH up to
cont'd. pH 7-8 is added to the filtrate, and 140 mg.
of 2-thio-5-(β -aminoethyl)-6-azauracil are ob-
tained, m.p. 256° (from water); HC, m.p. $243-$
 245° (decomposition).-- G. Braz

Card: 2/2

G - 65

Country : GDR G
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15442
Author : Hadacek, J.; Slouka, J.
Institue. :
Title : Synthesis of 3-Thioxo-5-Oxo-6-(β -Aminoethyl)-
1,2,4-Triazine [2-Thio-5-(β -Aminoethyl)-6-
Azauracil]
Orig. Pub. : Farmazio, 1958, 13, No 7, 402-404
Abstract : To 2.6 mM of $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCOOH}$ (I) [hydrochloride (HC)], in 3 ml. of water, 2.6 mM of thiosemi-
carbazide are added, the solution obtained is
evaporated to syrup consistency, left standing
for several days and HC of thiosemicarbazone
of I, dihydrate, is filtered out. After drying
at $100-110^\circ$, 590 mg. of anhydrous salt are ob-
tained, m.p. 189° . 1.3 ml. of 10% KOH are add-
ed to 1 mM of the latter in 3 ml. of water,
left standing at about 20° , then acidified with

Card: 1/2

HADACEK, J.

G-2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry - Organic Synthesis
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 67965
 AUTHOR : Hadacek, J.; Kisa, E.
 INST. : Masaryk University
 TITLE : Studies in the Series of Substituted
 Asymmetric Triazines.

ORIG. PUB. : Spisy vyd. prirodoved. fak. Masarykovy univ.,
 1958, No 6, 269-277

ABSTRACT : Thiosemicarbazone of pyrrolic acid (I acid) was cyclized to 6-methyl-3-thioketo-5-keto-1,2,4-triazine (II), which was alkylated with $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ in alkaline medium or with $BrCH_2CH=CH_2$ in the presence of C_2H_5ONa , to 3-methylmercapto- and 3-allylmercapto-6-methyl-5-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazine (III, IV), MP 226-227° (from CH_3OH) and 186° (from dilute alcohol), respectively. Reaction of aqueous solution of II with $CuSO_4$ yielded the Cu-salt of II, $C_8H_6O_2N_6S_2Cu \cdot 2H_2O$, which loses the water of crystallization at 300°. Reaction of II with a mixture of 1 N NaOH and an excess of 3% H_2O_2 , in the cold, yielded Na-salt of II, MP 211-212° (corrected; from CH_3OH). On conventional treatment of II

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :	Czechoslovakia	G-3
CATEGORY :		
ABS. JOUR. :	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17968
AUTHOR :		
INST. :		
DATE :		
ORIG. PUB. :		
ABSTRACT :	chloride of 3 α , 7 β , 12 β -triaminocholanic acid, mp 5.5° (decomp; from aqueous alc).	
	G. Segal	

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY : 2

u-3

ANS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 51960, No.

17968

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 12 α ,7-aminocholeonic acid (III, 3IIa amino acid), mp 264-266° (from water). When III is refluxed with CH₃OH in the presence of conc HCl, the methyl ester of III (IV) is synthesized, mp 250° (from CH₃OH-ether), which on treatment with ion exchange resin gives the methyl ester of IIIa, mp 192-193° (from ether). The saponification of IV with an aqueous KOH solution gives IIIa, mp 203° (from alc-petroleum ether). Refluxing for 3 hrs with 10% alcoholic HCl converts II to the trihydro-

CCRD: 3/4

192

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17968
 AUTHOR :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : 7 β -formylaminocholelanic acid (I) is obtained, yield 3.9 gms, mp 176°. Application of a similar procedure to 3.9 gms of 3 α -hydroxy-12-ketocholelanic acid gives 2.8 gms of 3 α -hydroxy-12 β -formylaminocholelanic acid, mp 159° (from aqueous alc); 5,7,12-triketocholelanic acid is similarly converted to 3 α ,7 β ,12 β -triformylaminocholelanic acid (II), mp 288-290° (decomp; from alc-ether-petroleum ether). Refluxing for 4 hrs with conc HCl in alc converts I to the hydrochloride of 3 α .

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	0-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17968
AUTHOR	:	Hadacek, J. and Cajanek, B.	
INST.	:	Masaryk University	
TITLE	:	Utilization of the Leuckart-Wallach Reaction for Preparing Some Amino-Derivatives of Bile Acids	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Spisy Vyd Prirodoved Fak Masaryk Univ, No 6, 259- 267 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	Bile acids were oxidized to the corresponding keto acids, which on reaction with HCONH_2 in the presence of HCOOH and subsequent alcoholysis gave steroid amino-derivatives with an equatorial NH_2 - group. The products obtained exhibit varying degrees of antibacteriostatic activity. When 4.2 gms of the ethyl ester of 3 α , 12 α -di- hydroxy-7-ketocholanic acid are refluxed (175- 185°, 6 hrs) with 2.5 ml HCONH_2 and 2.5 ml 100% HCOOH , the ethyl ester of 3 α , 12 α -dihydroxy-	

CARD: 1/4

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25202

-phthalimido-propionitrile (VI), II and diazotized o-tolidine (VII), other formazyls and tetrazolium salts were obtained. To a mixture of 0.01 mole I, 2 g CH_3COONa , 80 ml CH_3OH and 20 ml $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$, is added dropwise and at 0° a solution of 0.005 mole II in 30 ml water and 1 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 , which has been diazotized with 0.7 g NaNO_2 . After 12 hours, filtered off 3.9 g III, MP $237-238^\circ$ (from aqueous $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$). Solution of 0.7 g III and 7 ml IV in 70 ml glacial CH_3COOH , heated for several hours at 100° , after distilling off the CH_3COOH there are obtained 0.5 g V, MP $185-186^\circ$ (from CH_3OH -ether). In the same manner as in the case of III there is obtained from VI and II the [3,3'-dimethoxy-diphenylene-(4,4')] -bis-[N-(N'-phenyl)-formazyl-beta-phthalimido-ethane] (VIII), MP 197° ; from I and VII is obtained [3,3'-dimethyl-diphenylene-(4,4')] -bis-

Card 3/

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Card 4/4

HADACEK, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25202

Author : Hadacek, J., Rabusic, E., Panek, K.

Inst : Masaryk University.

Title : Studies of the Series of Bis-Formazyl and Bis-Tetrazole
Compounds.Orig Pub : Spisy vyd. prirodoved. fak. Masarykovy univ., 1956,
No 7, 377-390

Abstract : Condensation, at above pH 9, of phenylhydrazone of α -
 pha-phthalimido-acetaldehyde (I) with diazotized dianisi-
 dine (II) yields $[3,3'$ -dimethoxy-diphenylene-4,4']-bis-
 $[N-(N'$ -phenyl)-formazyl-phthalimido-methane] (III) which
 is readily oxidized, with bis-amyl nitrite (IV) in CH_3COOH ,
 to the diacetate of $[3,3'$ -dimethoxy-diphenylene-(4,4')]-

Card 1/

14

HADACEK, J.; OPAVSKY, J.

Contribution to the study of bile acids. V. 2-3^a, 7^d, 12^d, -trihydroxynor-chlanyl-(23)-1,3,4-oxidiazolon-(5). p. 147. (SPISI, No. 373, 1956, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 1^o, Dec 1957, Uncl.

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61964

Abstract: I ($R = CH_2$), yield 56.5%, MP 283-284° (from benzene-alcohol); on conducting reaction at ~20° there has been isolated III ($R = C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2-$), MP 202-204° (from benzene-alcohol 5:2). Analogously were obtained (listing the starting material, reaction temperature in °C, duration of reaction in minutes, final product, yield %, MP °C): VII, 35-40, 30, I ($R = CH_2CH_2$), 68, 194-196 (from benzene-alcohol, 1:1); VIII, 0, 30, I ($R = (CH_2)_3$), 80, 197.5-198 (from benzene-alcohol, 1:1); IX, ~20, 15, I ($R = CH(CH_3)$), 37, 184-185 (from alcohol); II, ($x = 4$, alkyl = pentyl) (see Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 26228), ~200, 10, I ($R = CH(CH_3)CH_2$), 60, 183-184 (from benzene or alcohol). To solution of I and o-phenylenediamine in glacial CH_3COOH at 100° added several drops of 37% HCl (on completion of reaction mixture becomes colorless) to get IV; listed hereafter R, yield of IV in % and MP °C: CH_2 , 74, 255 (twice from alcohol); CH_2CH_2 , 70, 204 (from alcohol); $(CH_2)_3$, 65, 180 (from alcohol); $CH(CH_3)$, 78, 183 (from alcohol); $CH(CH_3)CH_2$, 74, 196. Communication II, see Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 26229.

Card 3/3

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 6156

Abstract: 2-phthalimidoalkyl-3-cyanoquinoxalines (IV) the derivatives of which have tuberculostatic activity. From 1-diazo-4-phthalimidobutanone-2 in CH_3OH in presence of Ag_2O and subsequent treatment with CH_2N_2 was prepared methyl ester of γ -phthalimidobutyric acid, yield 85%, MP $89-90^\circ$ (from CH_3OH), the saponification of which (ice, CH_3COOH - conc. HCl , 100° , 1 hour) gives the corresponding acid (V), yield 74%, MP $117-118^\circ$ (from water). From V and SOCl_2 (65° , 20 minutes) is obtained the acid chloride of V, the solution of which in absolute C_6H_6 is treated with an ether solution of CH_2N_2 at 0° to give 1-diazo-5-phthalimido-pentanone-2, yield 81%, MP 96° (from ether). The latter treated with 40% HBr in glacial CH_3COOH is converted to 1-brom-5-phthalimidopentanone-2 with 94% yield, MP 139° (from CH_3OH). 1-brom-x-phthalimidoalkanone-2 is mixed with excess pyridine at 60° , washed with C_6H_6 and gives II, hereafter are listed x (figure), alkyl, yield in %, MP $^\circ\text{C}$ (from absolute ether - alcohol, all substances crystallize with 1 mol of alcohol): 3, propyl (VI), 90, 213; 4, butyl (VII), 95, 228-229; 5, pentyl (VIII), 93, 223-224; 3, butyl (IX), 89, 123-125 (decomposes). From mixture of VI, p- $\text{ONC}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and NaCN in 50% alcohol (50° , 10 minutes) is obtained

Card 2/3

HADACEK, JAROMIR

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61564

Author: Michalsky, Jiri; Borkovec, Josef; Hadacek, Jaromir

Institution: None

Title: Aminoalkyl Quinoxalines. III. Synthesis of Nitriles of 2-phthalimidoalkylquinoxalinecarboxylic acid (3)

Original

Periodical: Aminoalkylchinoxaliny. III. Synthesa nitrilů kyseliny 2-ftalimidookylchinoxalinkarbonových-(3). Chem. listy, 1955, 49, No 9, 1379-1384; Czech

Abstract: There were synthesized nitriles of N -(p -dimethyl-aminophenylimino)- 1 -oxophthalimido-alkyl carboxylic acids $C_6H_4(CO)_2-NRCOC(CN) = N-C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2$ (I) from the corresponding N - α -phthalimido-2-oxoalkyl-1-pyridiniumbromides (II) (according to Kroechnke, Chem. Ber., 1947, 80, 298). As intermediates are formed nitrones $RCOCH = N(O)-p-C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2$ (III) which is confirmed by isolation of nitrones in conducting the reaction at $\sim 20^\circ$. From I were prepared

Card 1/5

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 929

Abstract: (from CH_3COCH -alcohol), in 80 ml CH_3OH and 20 ml pyridine at 0° add II (from 1.86 gms aniline hydrochloride); when the mixture is allowed to stand, 3.1 gms of III are precipitated, mp $202-203^\circ$ (from pyridine). Similarly, 4 gms of VIII, mp 171° (from xylene), yield 2.8 gms of C-(β -phthalimidoethyl)-N,N'-diphenylformazane (X), mp 192° (from pyridine). Through a mixture of one gram III, 70 ml CHCl_3 , and one milliliter of IV at 40° , HCl (gas) is passed until discoloration is observed; the mixture is allowed to stand one hour and diluted with 400 ml of ether. A precipitate of 0.52 gms V, mp 247° (decomposes; from alcohol) is formed. Similarly, one gram X yields 0.3 gms of 2,3-diphenyl-5-(β -phthalimidoethyl)-tetrazole chloride (XI), mp $241-242^\circ$ (decomposes; from alcohol). When 500 mg V are refluxed for 2.5 hours with 10 ml concentrated HCl , cooled, the filtrate evaporated and the residue dissolved in 20 ml of water, 0.42 gms of VI and CH_3COONa are added to the solution. Similarly, 0.5 gms XI yield 0.37 gms IX, mp 186° .

Card 2/2

Czechoslovakia/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 929

Author: Hadacek, J., and Panek, K.

Institution: None

Title: Some Derivatives of 2,3-Diphenyl-5-Aminoalkyltetrazol. Communication I.

Original

Periodical: Prace Brnenske zaklad. CSAV, 1955, Vol 27, No 11, 545-551

Abstract: When the phenylhydrazone of phthalimideacetaldehyde (I) is reacted with phenyldiazonium chloride (II), O-(phthalimidomethyl)-N,N'-diphenylformazane (III) is obtained. Isoamylnitrite (IV) oxidizes III to the chloride of 2,3-diphenyl-5-(phthalimidomethyl)-tetrazole (V). The saponification of V in the presence of picric acid (VI) yields the dipicrate of 2,3-diphenyl(aminomethyl)-tetrazol (VII). In the same way the dipicrate of 2,3-diphenyl-5-(β -aminoethyl)-tetrazole (IX) is obtained from the phenylhydrazone of β -phthalimido-propionic aldehyde (VIII). To a solution of 4 gms of I, mp 163°

Card 1/2

MAHON, J. J.; MICHAEL, J.; KROCH, J.

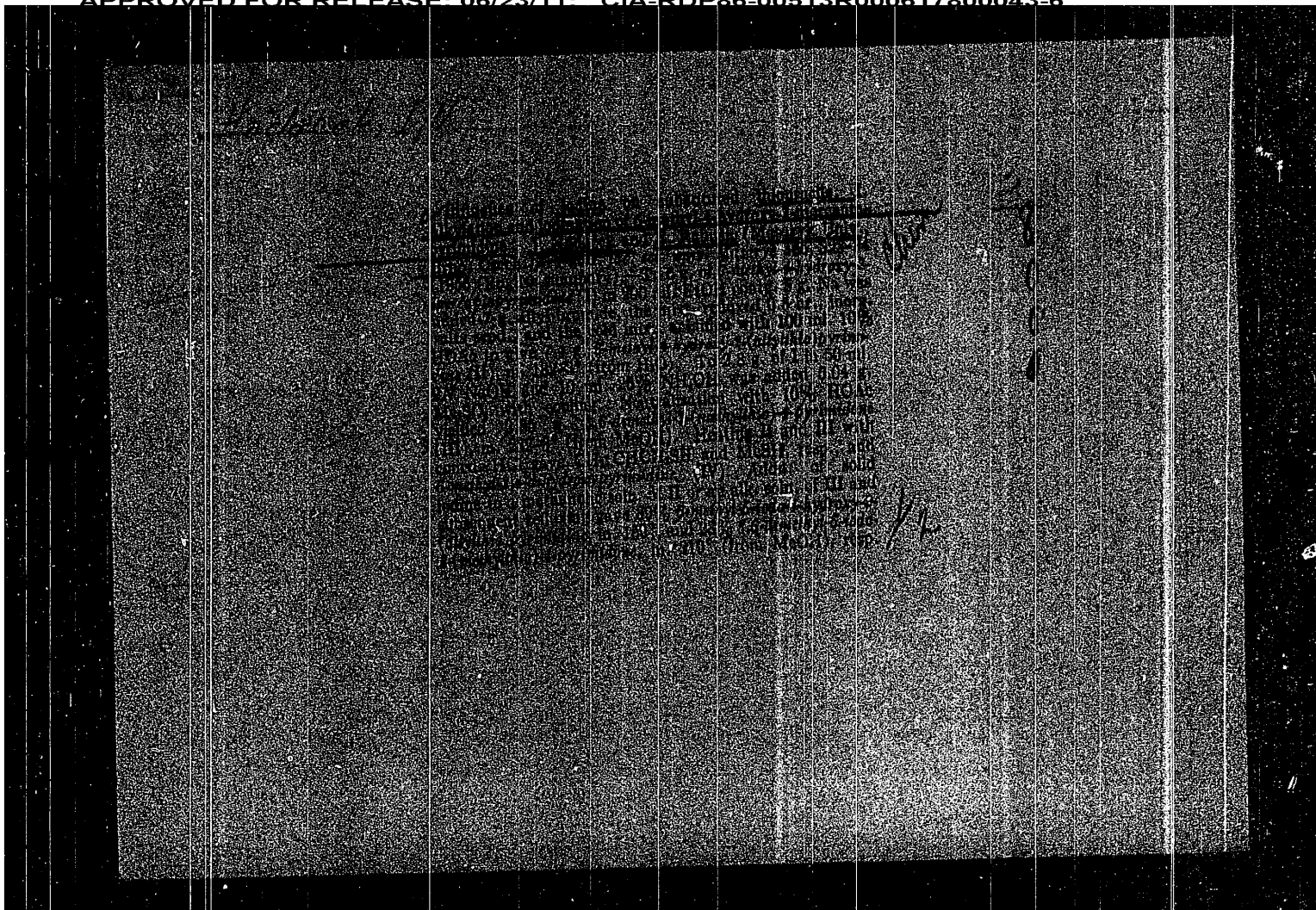
A compilation of the authors of articles published in the
"Journal of the American Library Association" (JAL),
Vol. 27, no. 11, 1974. Contains a list of authors and
articles. "JAL", Anno.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 17, December 1976.

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HADACEK, JAROMIR

✓ The preparation of hydrazones from sydnone. Jaromir
 Hadacek and J. Svehla (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.),
Chem. Zvesti. univ. Masaryk. Clslo 357, 257-60 (1954).
 Nitrosation of *N*-*o*-tolylglycine, m. 140-60° [Vorländer
 and von Schilling, *Chem. Ber.* 34, 1046 (1901)], gave *N*-
 nitroso-*N*-*o*-tolylglycine (I), m. 44° (from Et₂O). I (2 g.)
 in 10 ml. A.S.O. 24 hrs. at 20° gave *N*-*o*-tolylsydnone, m.
 80° (from H₂O) (cf. Baker, Ellis, and Poole, *C.A.* 43,
 7470; 45, 1120), which was hydrolyzed with concd. HCl
 to *o*-tolylhydrazine, characterized as *o*-nitrobenzaldehyde
o-tolylhydrazine, m. 140°. I. D. Springer

HADACEK, JAROMIR

Contribution to the chemistry of amino steroids. Jaromir Hadacek and V. Duchoslav (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech. Rep., 1964, *Chem. Abstr.* 59: 1359, 1361-6 (1964)).
 3 α -Hydroxy-7,12-dioxocholanic acid (I), m. 188°, was prepd. from cholic acid (II) via H Me ester and Me 3 α -acetoxy-7,12-dioxocholanoate, m. 160°. I was converted into I diosmine, m. 231° (C.A. 46, 3082d), which was reduced to 3 α -hydroxy-7,12-diaminocholanic acid (III), m. 218° (from MeOH), by Na-Hg, or in poorer yield with Na in EtOH or Raney Ni. PtO₂ hydrogenation of I diosmine failed to give III. Acetylation of III gave the *tri-O*-ac deriv., m. 146° (from MeOH). III with BzH gave 3 α -hydroxy-7,12-di-benzaminocholanic acid, m. 164° (from diosmine).

J. D. Spencer

~~Jaromír Hadaček~~, JAROMIR

V Steryl sulfates, Jaromír Hadaček (Masaryk Univ.,
Brno, Czech.). Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk (Lito 357) (1/4)
237-10(1954).--A review of the work of A. F. Sobel (C.A.
36, 16114, 25574; 43, 0641c). I. D. Spenser

11/11/54

50 ml. H₂O pptd. 2.5 g. (44.2%) *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂CO₂H (IV), m. 105-6° (hydrate), 121-22° (anhyd.). Dis-
solving 2 g. IV in 8 ml. SOCl₂, heating the soln. 20 min. at
60°, removing excess SOCl₂ *in vacuo*, dissolving the product
in C₆H₆ (5 ml.), cooling the soln., adding it to the ether soln.
of CH₃N₃ (from 1.6 g. NH₄CONMeNO), and allowing the
mixture to stand 12 hrs. at 0° yielded 1.0 g. (90.4%) *o*-C₆H₄-
(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂COCHN₃ (V), m. 115° (from MeOH-
Et₂O). Adding 11Br (d. 1.38) to the suspension of 5 g. V
in 16 ml. AcOH, dilg. the soln. with H₂O, filtering the
product, washing it with ice water, and crystg. from abs.
EtOH yielded 5.3 g. (88.1%) *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂-
COCH₂Br (VI), m. 108°. *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂COCH₂Cl
(2.05 g.) (C₁₄H₁₄O₄N₂Cl) dissolved in 3 ml. C₆H₆N, heated
10 min. at 55-60°, gave 2.55 g. (98%) [*o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCH-
CH₂COCH₂N(C₆H₅) Cl (VII), m. 225-8° (from EtOH-Et₂O
mixture). Mixing the soln. of 1.5 g. VII in 30 ml. EtOH with
a soln. of 0.68 g. *p*-ONC₆H₄NMe₂ in 40 ml. EtOH, and
treating the mixture with 0.18 g. aq. alc. NaOH at -10° gave
1.2 g. (72%) of a nitro compound, *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂COCH₂-
N(C₆H₅)NMe₂ (VIII), yellow needles, m. 102-3° (from
EtOH-C₆H₆). Treating 2.5 g. VIII dissolved in 60 ml.
Et₂O with 60 ml. 2 *N* HCl, extg. the aq. layer with 30-ml.
portions Et₂O, washing the ext. with dil. HCl, with H₂O,
with 1 *N* Na₂CO₃, drying and evapg. the ext. *in vacuo*, dis-
solving the oily residue in 20 ml. EtOH, and heating the
soln. 30 min. on the steam bath with an equiv. amt. of *o*-
C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ yielded 0.8 g. (38%) I, m. 150°. VI (1 g.)
treated with C₆H₅N gave 1.1 g. (88%) [*o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCH-
MeCH₂COCH₂N(C₆H₅)Br (IX), m. 235-7°. IX (0.93 g.)
yielded 0.7 g. (77%) nitro compound, *o*-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCH₂CO-
CH₂N(C₆H₅)NMe₂, m. 147°, which was transformed to
II, m. 137° (from EtOH) in a 44.0% yield. M. Hudlicky

Joseph Borkovec

Me), m. 100-10° (from Et₂O). The following derivs. were
 prepd. in the same manner as their lower homologs: II
 (R = Me) (80%), m. 120-1° (from MeOH); III (R =
 Me) (83%), m. 123-5° (with 1 mol. EtOH); IV (R =
 Me) (81%), m. 158-60°; V (R = Me) (80%), m. 124-
 5° (from Et₂O-EtOH); and VI (R = Me) (70%), m. 104-6°
 (from EtOH-Et₂O). II. Josef Borkovec, Jiri Michalsky,
 and Milos Ambroz. *Ibid.*, 805-8. By the method pre-
 viously described, 2-(β-phthalimidoethyl)quinoxaline (I) and
 2-(β-phthalimidopropyl)quinoxaline (II) were synthesized.
 o-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHMeCOCHN₂ (10 g.) dissolved in 200 ml.
 MeOH and heated at 60-70° was treated with MeOH sus-
 pension of Ag₂O prepd. from 2 g. AgNO₃, the mixt. boiled
 shortly with C, filtered, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, the
 residue dissolved in Et₂O, the soln. washed with H₂O,
 dried and evapd. to give 6 g. (64.3%) o-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCH-
 MeCH₂CO₂Me (III), m. 62-3°. The same product was
 obtained by esterification of the free acid (IV) (m. 121-2°)
 with CH₃N₂. Heating 6 g. III 3 hrs. at 60-6° with 40 ml.
 HBr (d. 1.38), filtering the soln., and dilg. the filtrate with

3/4

(over)

portions of Et_2O , washing the ether ext. with dil. HCl , with
 H_2O , drying with CaCl_2 and evap. *in vacuo* gave 0.6 g. of
 a non-cryst. residue which was transformed, by adding 250
 mg. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCN}$ in 10 ml. EtOH , to 740 mg. (60%) 2-
 pithallindomethylquinoline (V), m. $227-8^\circ$ (from EtOH).
 Heating a mixt. of 0.5 g. V in 30 ml. EtOH with 0.2 g.
 100% NaH , H_2O in 20 ml. EtOH on the steam bath 3 hrs.,
 removing the sepd. crystals, evap. the soln. *in vacuo*, dis-
 solving the residue with AcOH , adding the sepd. crystals
 to the soln., shaking the soln. with 10 ml. 30% KOH , extg.
 the aq. layer with 20 ml. AcOH , washing the ext. with
 H_2O , drying, and treating 15 min. with dry HCl gave 0.24
 g. (71%) of the HCl salt of VI, m. $205-7^\circ$ (decomp.). (L)-o-
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCHMeCO}_2\text{H}$ (10 g.) treated with SOCl_2 1 hr.
 at $60-70^\circ$ gave the chloride, which, dissolved in 40 ml.
 C_6H_6 and treated at $+10^\circ$ with a CH_3N_3 soln. (prepd.
 from 14 g. $\text{NH}_4\text{CONMeNO}_2$), yielded 8.5 g. (76%) I (R =

HADACEK, JAROMIR

CZECH

aminoalkylquinoxalines. I. Josef Borkovec, Jiri Michal-
sky, Emil Rabusic, and Jaromir Hadacek (Masarykova
Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48: 217-21 (1954).
2-Aminoalkylquinoxalines have been prepd. from α -C₆H₄-
(CO)₂NCHRCOCHN₂ (I). I (R = H, Ia) (0.4 g.) in 50
ml. Et₂O satd. with dry HCl gave 0.35 g. (84%) α -C₆H₄-
(CO)₂NCHRCOCH₂Cl (II) (R = H, IIa), m. 139-40°
(from MeOH). Better yield (88%) was obtained by adding
37% aq. HCl to Ia in AcOH. IIa (1 g.) was dissolved in
10 ml. dry C₆H₆N, the soln. heated 15 min. on the steam-
bath, the HCl salt sepd., washed with C₆H₆ to yield 1.4 g.
(92%) α -C₆H₄(CO)₂NCHRCOCH₂NC₂H₅ (III) (R = H,
IIIa), m. 138-40° (from EtOH) (1 mol. of EtOH of crystn.).
and m. 105-202°. Treating a mixt. of 10 g. IIIa in 70 ml.
EtOH with 4.7 g. ρ -GNC₂H₄NMe₂ in 80 ml. EtOH, and,
at -10°, with an alc. soln. of 1.4 g. KOH, allowing to
stand 2 hrs., dilg. with 200 ml. H₂O, sepg. the crystals,
washing them with H₂O and dil. EtOH, and crystg. the
compd. from C₆H₆-EtOH 5:2 yielded 9.2 g. (98%) α -C₆H₄-
(CO)₂NCHRCOCH₂N(O)C₂H₄NMe₂ (IV) (R = H, IVa), m.
202-4°. Suspending 1.5 g. nitrore IVa in Et₂O, shaking
the suspension with 10 ml. 15% HCl until IVa dissolved,
sepg. the ether layer, repeating the extn. with 5 40-ml.

HADACEK, J.

5

Synthesis of α -halo- and α,α -dihalomethyl ketones derived from 3 α -acetoxy-7,12-dioxocholanic acid. J. Hadáček and M. Čeladník (Masarykova Univ., Brno, Czechoslovakia, *Chem. Listy* 47, 1542-3 (1954)).—Treating with HBr an ether soln. (I) of 3 α -acetoxy-7,12,24-trioxo-25-diazo-25-homocholane (prepd. from 2 g. 3 α -acetoxy-7,12-dioxocholanic acid according to Hadáček and Michalský, *C.A.* 46, 3062d) gave 800 mg. 3 α -acetoxy-7,12,24-trioxo-25-bromo-25-homocholane (II), m. 150°. Treatment of the diazoketone prepd. from 1 g. I with Br in CCl₄ gave 3 α -acetoxy-7,12,24-trioxo-25,25-dibromo-25-homocholane (III) (600 mg.), m. 174°. Similar reaction with iodine gave 700 mg. 3 α -acetoxy-7,12,24-trioxo-25,25-diiodo-25-homocholane (IV), m. 157°. Reduction of 400 mg. II with Zn in AcOH gave 300 mg. 3 α -acetoxy-7,12,24-trioxo-25-homocholane (V), m. 171°. The same compd. was obtained also by Zn reduction of III and IV. Treating 100 mg. V with 200 mg. NH₄OH.HCl and 700 mg. anhyd. AcOK in EtOH gave 3 α -hydroxy-7,12,24-tris(oximido)-25-homocholane, m. 256-8° (decompn.) (from Et₂O and then Me₂OH).

M. Hudlický

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HADACEK, J.

HADACEK, J.

Formation and genesis of steroids from the chemical point of view.
Cas.cesk.lek. 63 no.23:313-322 15 Dec 50. (CML 20:5)

HADACEK, J.; LOFFELMANN, V.

~~unclassified~~
Steroid chemistry essay on preparation of 25-acetoxy-2,24-
diketo-25-homo-cholane. Cas.cesk.lek.Ved.priloha 63 no.9-10:
161-163 Dec 1950. (CIRL 20:9)

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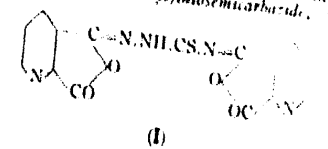
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Cholic acids J. Hudáček and J. Michalský. *Československá Farmacie* 62, 120-5 (1910). Expts. were made to extend the side chain of 3 α -hydroxy-5,12-diketocholic acid by the prepn. of the acetoxy-, diacetoxy-, triacetoxy-, chloro-, and amide compds. The syntheses were verified by elemental analyses. Oldřich Sebek

1982

CA

Reaction of quinolinic (2,3-pyridinedicarboxylic) anhydride with thiosemicarbazide. J. Hadaček. *Chem Zvesti* 1, 247-52 (1947).—Quinolinic anhydride and $\text{NH}_2\text{CSNHNH}_2$ in aq. NH_3 (1 hr. at 100° , or 30 min. at 42°) give 1,4-di(β -quinolinoyl)thiosemicarbazide, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$.



(I)

N_2S (I), m. $207-8^\circ$ (Ag salt, sinters 234° , decomp. 243° ; Ac deriv., $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}$, sinters 200° , m. $200-25^\circ$). In boiling Ac_2O the product is 1,4-dimethylthiosemicarbazide, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}$ (tri-Ag salt; tri-Ac deriv., $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}$). Reaction did not occur in C_6H_6 or PhMe. B A

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
A-Z 0-9																										A-Z 0-9																										A-Z 0-9																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CA 10 </div> <p>Preparation of a tetrazole derivative of triformylcholic acid. Jaromir Hudáček and Miloslav Vondráček (Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia). <i>Chem. Abstr.</i> 22, 197-201 (1947).—The combination of cholic acid with a tetrazole compd. was studied. Triformylcholic acid was converted through its chloride by the Rosemund method into the aldehyde (I); the 1st fraction m. 90°. 2nd fraction m. 110°. I (1 g.) was heated 7 hrs. and brought to a boil on a water bath with 0.6 g. $\text{PhNHNH}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$, 0.5 g. $\text{NaOAc} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 10 ml. ethanol. After the ethanol was distd. off, the residue was shaken with NHCl, washed with H_2O, and twice crystd. from ethanol to give the monohydrazone (II), m. 158°. II (0.85 g.) was dissolved in 10 ml. alc., 2 g. $\text{NaOAc} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ added, and PhN_3Cl, freshly prepd. from 0.14 g. aniline, was added dropwise at 0°. The 1st drop of PhN_3Cl changed the soln. to a deep yellow color. The soln. was left standing 3 hrs. at 5°, then 300 ml. cold H_2O added, and the soln. sepd. from the deep red, oily <i>N,N'</i>-diphenyl-<i>C</i>-triformylcholyformazan (III). III (0.5 g.) in 10 ml. dry CHCl_3 was slowly dropped into a soln. of the theoretical amt. of $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ (the deep red color changes), the soln. left standing 0.5 hour, 30 ml. alc. added, and the lead pptd. by HCl. After sepn. of the CHCl_3 and alc. solns. and evapn. of the alc., the pale-yellow, oily 2,3-diphenyl-5-triformylcholyltetrazolium chloride (IV, R = triformylcholylyl), was obtained.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{RC}-\text{N}=\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{N}=\text{N}-\text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \quad (\text{IV})$ </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Jan Micka</p>																																																																													
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ASAC SEA METACATALYTICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 12 </div>																																																																													

11a

M. F. R.

Condensation of nitroanilines and diaminobenzene with the anhydride of phthalic acid. J. Hadacek, *Chem. Zvesti (Chim. Zvesti)* 10, [RCL 10], 100-205 (1956). Nitroaniline gives $C_{12}H_{10}N_4$ (I), m. 104°, *m*-nitroaniline, $C_{12}H_{10}N_4$ (II), m. 203°; *p*-nitroaniline, $C_{12}H_{10}N_4$ (III), m. 190°; *o*-diaminobenzene, $C_{12}H_{10}N_4S$ (IV), m. 261°; *m*-diaminobenzene, m. 198°; *p*-diaminobenzene, m. 190°. The formulas for the last 2 compounds were not ded. By the chlorination of I there was obtained dichloroacetanilide; of II, tetrachloroaniline HCl; of III, chloroacetanilide; and of IV, tetrachloroaminophenylphthalimide. Bromination of I gave dibromacetanilide; of II, tribromacetanilide; and of IV, dibromoaminophenylphthalimide. V. D. Karpenko.

V. D. Karpenko

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																									
<p>27</p> <p>The oils of fresh-water fish. IV. Carp and tench J. Hadáček. <i>Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva</i> 19, 139-41 (1939); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1940, I, 1772-3; cf. C. A. 32, 9534⁹.—The chem. const. of the oils from carp and tench agreed well with the phys.-chem. const. The following values are reported for carp oils and (tench oils): d. 0.903 (0.917), d. of the acid mixt. 0.908 (0.895), n for λ = 589.6: 1.473 (1.472), E. -6° (-8°), surface tension at 20° 0.0340 (0.0307) g./cm., crit. temp. according to Valenta 74-5° (70-7°), soly. in alc. 34.65 (35.80) g./l. at 15°, viscosity at 19° 8.30⁹ (8.55⁹) E°, dispersion 0.017 (0.019), rotation at 10° -1.1° (-1.0°). The taste of the oils was pleasant, the color yellow-brown, and the odor that of train oil.</p> <p>Met. C. Meyer</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>12</p> <p>CH</p> <p>The extraction of mushrooms, <i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> Fr., by different fat solvents. J. Hájáček. <i>Časopis Českoslov. Lékařnictva</i> 18, 221-5 (1938).--This kind of mushroom has 80-83% of moisture and 1.68% of ash. Besides the cell-forming elements there were present in addn. Na, K, Ca, traces of Zn and a large amt. of Al. The following amts. of exts. were obtained: 4.5% by petr. ether; 2.0% by dichloroethylene; 4.0% by Et ether; 4.2% by ethanol and 15.4% by pyridine. The petr. ether ext. had: acid no. 63.1, sapon. no. 220.0, 1 no. 73.25 and ester no. 156.9. The fat consta. for the Et ether ext. were: 115.3, 233.1, 76.43, 117.8, resp.; for the acetone ext.: 37.8, 241.4, 100.2, 263.6, resp.; for the dichloroethylene ext.: 68.3, 230.2, 119.9, 170.9, resp.; for the chloroform ext.: 83.7, 145.4, 85.77, 61.7, resp.; for the pyridine ext.: 73.2, 156.2, 137.05, 83.0, resp.; for the ethanol ext.: 46.1, 114.8, 39.68 and 68.07. All the exts. had aromatic odors and were of golden-yellow color. V. D. Karpenko</p>																			
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND DEGREE</p>																			
<p>3RD AND 4TH DEGREE</p>																			

co

27

The oils of fresh-water fish. J. Hladček. *Časopis Českoslo. Lékařnicku* 18, 87 (1938), cf. C. A. 32, 4369. There were isolated free and fixed sterols from the unsaponifiable substances of the carp and perch oils. There were found 0.92% of total sterol and 0.47% of free sterol in the carp oil and 0.52% of total sterol and 0.4% of free sterol in the oil of perch. Vitamin A was detected and it is possible that these fish are generally rich in this vitamin. Because of the small amt. of hydrocarbons they were not studied. A. D. Karpenko

ASH S.C.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDUC. 137.011.1

E 2

EDUC. 137.011.1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
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<p> <i>Per</i> </p> <p> THE OILS OF FRESH-WATER FISH. J. Hadáček. <i>Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictví</i> 18, 21 (1938). The acid no. of the mixt. of liquid acids of carp oil was found to be 187.1 and that of perch oil 191.8. Their mol. wts. were 299.8 and 292.6. The av. mol. wt. of the triglycerides of the carp oil was 873.01 and its sapon. no. 192.3. The av. mol. wt. of diglycerides was 614.03 and its sapon. no. 182.7. The corresponding nos. for the oil of perch were for triglycerides 878.31 and 191.6 and for diglycerides 619 and 182.1. From the oil of carp the following satd. acids were sepd.: small amts. of myristic acid, palmitic acid and a mixt. of acids where stearic acid was predominant. From the unsatd. acids linolic and oleic acids were identified and the presence of linolenic acid is probable. From the oil of perch palmitic and stearic acids were isolated. V. D. Karpenko. </p>																																																			
<p> ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION </p>																																																			

27

HADACHEK, J

ca

Fresh water fish oils. Jaromir Hadacek, *Časopis Českoslov. Lékařnictva* 17, 268 74 (1947); *Chimie et Industrie* 40, 121; cf. C. A. 32, 68051. The oil content of carp is double that of tench; it varies according as the fish are analyzed in the spring or fall. Carp oil has a light greenish yellow fluorescence in moderate light. Tench oil has a characteristic leather-like odor. The solid fat acid contents are fairly high in both oils. The liquid fat acids can include compds. with several double bonds. The fat acid contents of carp and tench oil, resp., are: total 98.9, 96.55; free 0.95, 4.0; combined as glycerides 92, 92.51%.

A. Papirnan-Conture

ASAC-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX																									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
HADACHEK, J.																									
CONDENSATION OF ISATIN AND UREA. E. BUREŠ and J. HADÁČEK. <i>Časopis Českoslov. Lékařství</i> 17, 282-7 (1937). By the condensation of isatin and urea there was obtained a product of deep red color of glassy luster and having the odor of bitter almonds. Its m. p. was 100-200°. It was proved that this compd. began to lose wt above 170°. It contained about 24.62% N and its av. mol. wt. was 230. There were prepd. the Ag, Hg, Bi and Ph salts of this condensation product. By bromination there was obtained a product having 35.68% Br and 7.0% N. V. D. Karpenko																									
ALPHABETIC INDEX																									

HADACHEK, S.

Some physical properties of the oil of apricot seeds
J. Hadráček, *Časopis Českoslo. Lékárenstva* 17, 103 (1937). The acid nat. of apricot oil was 4.3%, the n_D^{20} at wave lengths of 655, 630, 589 d, 545, 510, 490 were n_D^{20} 1.031, 1.404, 1.400, 1.4065, 1.470 and 1.477, resp. The Carius no. was 73.47, the saponification point was 181°, the surface tension was 0.0344 g/cm, the optical rotation power was 0.3, the crit. temp. of Valenta was 30.51°, the alk. soly. was 35.41 g.; the sp. gr. was 0.9162, the flash point the alk. soly. was 0.81 (302° Redwood); the flash point 154-156°, the burning point was 230-232°; color, gold-yellow; flavor, bitter; color, agreeable, dispersion, V. D. Karpenko

САДРАЧЕК

Albumins and globulins in blood serum. J. Hladick
(*Vepry Českoslov. Lékařství* 17, 96-101, 1957). From
the serum of a four-year old cow there were isolated albumin
and globulin fractions. The reaction of another portion
of serum was changed by the addition of Na_2CO_3 solution
and again albumins and globulins were separated. Before the
change of pH there was obtained 42.8% of albumins and
57.2% of globulins but after the alkalinization the amount
of four proteins was: 87.7% of globulins and 14.3% of albumins.
Phys. or chem. change in the structure of proteins
occurred. For the purpose of establishing the observed
changes in a more precise manner, quantitative determinations
of tyrosine and tryptophan were made. These amino acids
are characteristically high in globulins. It was found that
in globulins as well as in albumins the content of these
acids increased.

V. D. Karpenko

12

A S N S I A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

820M: 517-821100

1A 20M1 4 1 9 049 086

024437 CDZ

1150 80417

RECEIVED JAN 24 1964

		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
		EST AND NO ORDER	IMP AND ATM GROUPS
CY	HADACHPK, S.	The addition products of sterols. J. Hadachek and Z. Rosenberg. <i>Ostapic Ceshoslov. Literaturny</i> 18, 225 n (1930).—The amt. of fixed and free sterols in the oil of apricots and in wheat germ was detd. by the digitonin method. The corresponding factors for these addn. products were calcd. Then there were prepd. addn. products from sterol, from the oil of apricots, with cyclamine acid with saponin, obtained from the roots of <i>Saponaria offic.</i> , as well as the addn. products from phyto-sterol of wheat germ with cyclamine. From the zoosterol there were prepd. the addn. products of cholesterol with digitonin cyclamine and saponin from <i>Saponaria offic.</i> . Crystallographic counts. were also established for all these addn. products. V D Karpenko	7

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ACTION SYMBOLISM
ACTION SYMBOLISM

BC HADACHEK, S.

Properties of saponins, especially of cyclamin.
J. HADACHEK and Z. ROSENBERG (Casopis českoslov.
Lék., 1938, 16, 157—163; Chem. Zentr., 1937, i,
879).—Cyclamin has been obtained cryst. from potato
tubers. Colour reactions of cyclamin, resculin, Merck's
saponin, saligenin, solanin, and amygdalin with
Newlander's reagent, CHCl_3 and H_2SO_4 , CHCl_3 -acetic
anhydride, and H_2SO_4 are described. A. H. C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
<p>CA HADACHEK</p> <p>27</p> <p>Hydrocarbons found in animal and vegetable fats and in waxes. Jar Hadáček. <i>Příroda</i> 29, 2: 4, 1966; Chem. Abstr. 13, Abstracts 132. Among the animal fats H. found isooctadecane, n-eicosane, pentacosane, hexacosane, n-heptacosane. The chief unsatd. hydrocarbons were cerotene, cholestane, dlipene, squalene and dllicene.</p> <p>Frank Mareš</p> <p>ASAC S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																																																			

1st AND 2nd DEGREE										3rd AND 4th DEGREE									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>100 HADACHENK</p> <p>Chemistry of plant sterols. Jaromir Hadáček and Fazantidek Fink. <i>Casopis Českoslov. Léčnicka</i> 15, 206-12 (1933).--Of the 0.6% unsaponifiable substances found in <i>Neem pruni armeniacae</i> phytosterol formed 90%. In sample 1 there was found 0.21% of phytosterol, 0.17% of which was free and 0.04% bound as the ester. Re- crystd. from ether, sterol forms needle or ruler-like crystals. The I no. of sterol isolated from the above was 61.29. The formula of sterol crystd. from alc. was found to be $C_{27}H_{48}O \cdot H_2O$ and that of the sterol crystd. from ether $C_{27}H_{48}O$. The Br deriv. of acetylated sterol forms a powder-like substance, in. 86°, with the probable formulas $C_{27}H_{48}O(OAc)Br$. V. D. Karpenko</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1st AND 2nd DEGREE										3rd AND 4th DEGREE									

BC HADACHEK		B-II-7	
<p>... Comparison of recent methods of determining the active sites of Fe₂O₃ and Fe₃O₄ (Chem. Zvesti, 1968, 18, 100-118; Chem. Zvesti, 1968, 18, 100-118). The Rossmund-Kohnen method is preferred. H. N. R.</p>			
<p>ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>GROUPS</p>		<p>LETTERS</p>	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC HADACHEK, J.										A-4									
<p>Paraffin hydrocarbon in oil of birch buds. F. Párat and J. HADACHEK (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1935, 7, 90-92).—The paraffin isolated by Boden and Elze (A., 1908, 1, 451) is $C_{25}H_{52}$, m.p. 53-54°, which has been extracted from birch bark by Ruzicka et al. (A., 1934, 629). F. R. G.</p>																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
XRDGND STYVIZIVN										SIGNI BOWLIV									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z									

HADACEK, H.

Preparation of 1,4-diamino-2-butanone. I. Michálek,
J. Borkovec, and H. Hadacek (Jarmarjka Univ., Brno,
Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 1960-11(1081). $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}$
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (I) was prepd. by the following series of reac-
tions: $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{COCl}$ and CH_3N_3 gave 96% o-
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{COCHN}_3$, m. $167-8^\circ$ (decompn.) (from
 Et_2O or dioxane), which was transformed in 66% yield to o-
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$, m. $71-2^\circ$ (from Et_2O). This
was hydrolyzed by heating 20 min. at 80° with aq. HBr
(d. 1.38) to 84% $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, m. $148-9^\circ$
(from C_6H_6), which treated with SOCl_2 and then with
 CH_3N_3 yielded 78% $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCHN}_3$ (II),
m. 123° (from Et_2O). Treatment of II with HCl in Et_2O
gave 88.7% yield of $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{Cl}$; this
heated with $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{N}_3$ 6 hrs. on the steam bath
yielded 82% of 1,4-diphenylamido-2-butanone, m. $248-9^\circ$,
which refluxed 36 hrs. with 37% HCl in AcOH (1:1) gave
78% I, m. $220-1^\circ$ (decompn.). M. Hudlický

L 35944-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027384

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/009/0680/0680

INVENTOR: Petlicka, J. (Engineer); Bastecky, V.; Hadacek, B. (Engineer);
Jelinkova, V. (Doctor of natural sciences); Kloc, K.; Vesely, V.
 ORG: none

31
3

TITLE: Process for treating manganese or ²⁷ferro-manganese raw materials under simultaneous regeneration of sulfuric acid. Class 40a, No PV 1562-64

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 9, 1965, 680

TOPIC TAGS: manganese, ferromanganese, sulfuric acid, metallurgic process, chemical decomposition, calcination

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application Class 40a, 47/00, PV 1562-64, dated 18 March 64. The raw materials treated may be ores, concentrates, sludges, slags, or byproducts. The process is of a hydrometallurgical character; manganese or both manganese and iron are dissolved as sulfates, and these sulfates are treated according to the invention in such a manner that higher oxides of the respective metals are obtained under conditions of a simultaneous regeneration of the sulfuric acid. The sulfate is subjected to an attack by hydrochloric acid, or gaseous hydrogen chloride, or both of these at the same time; sulfuric acid is expelled, and the resulting chlorides of metals are precipitated as solids from the concentrated solution. The chlorides are decomposed by calcination and the regenerated HCl is returned to the process. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 16 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 18510-66 EMP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AF6010257

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/003/0219/0219

AUTHOR: Hadacek, B. (Engineer); Strubl, R. (Doctor of natural sciences); Riha, V.;
Kloc, K.; Vessely, V.; Bastecky, V.; Petlicka, J. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for treating phosphorus containing ferromanganese ores

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1965, 219

TOPIC TAGS: sulfuric acid, phosphorus, ferromanganese, oxidation

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak patent application Class 18a 1/04 PV 6186, dated 9 Nov. 1963. The ore is repeatedly leached by sulfuric acid; the solution obtained has a pH of 1 - 3, and the reaction mixture is heated to 60 - 100°C, and at the same time oxidized by hydrogen peroxide; the oxidation is continued until the bulk of phosphorus is eliminated, when a new amount of ore is added, corresponding to the remaining P content in the ore. The content of Fe can be adjusted by addition of iron ore. The iron content in the filtrate may be adjusted by an oxidizing agent, such as a peroxide of manganese or hydrogen.

[JPFS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

34
B

2

L 3759-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5027867

CZ/0034/65/000/001/0072/0072

AUTHOR: Potlicka, J. (Engineer); Bastocky, V.; Kloc, K.; Riha, V.; Vesely, V.;
 Hadacek, B. (Engineer); Jolinkova, V. (Doctor of natural science); Struhl, R. (Doctor
 of natural science)

TITLE: Method of treating manganese ores to obtain higher oxides of Mn

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 1, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, manganese, manganese compound, sulfuric acid

ABSTRACT: Article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Applica-
 tion Class 40a, 47/00, PV 421-64, dated 24 Jan 64. Solid sulfates,
 preferably the monohydrate are exposed at 900°C to a mixture of
 steam and nitric acid vapors. In the reactor Mn is oxidized, and
 sulfuric acid regenerated. Reaction space vapors are cooled to
 recover sulfuric acid as a condensate, while nitric oxides are
 recovered in the usual manner. The advantage of the process is
 that Mn is recovered as solid oxide suitable for metallurgical
 uses, and sulfuric and nitric acids are regenerated.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24 Jan 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

1 2733-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5021467

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Oct63

NO REF SOY: 000

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

12733-65 HWP(h)/HWP(h) JD
 REFERENCE NO: AP001/67

02/0034/64/000/011/0634/0834

AUTHOR: Radacek, B. (Engineer); Petlicka, J. (Engineer); Bastecky, V.; Kloc, K.; Strahl, R. (Doctor of natural sciences)

TITLE: Method of removing metals, forming products subject to hydrolysis from solutions

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 11, 1964, 834

TOPIC TAGS: metal extracting, hydrolysis, acid catalysis

Abstract: The article describes Czechoslovak Patent Application Class 40a, 3/00, PV 5726-63, dated 18 Oct 1963. The invention covers a method used in hydrometallurgical processes where the ores are first leached with acid, the solution heated and oxidized under pressure, and precipitated products are separated. The invention covers a process whereby the solution is mixed under pressure with such an amount of the untreated ore that all the acid components of the solution can combine with the metal contained in the untreated ore.

Cont 1/2

HRUBY, Jiri; HADACEK, Bohuslav

Reducing lead content in non-ferrous metal chips. Hut listy
17 no.5:326-333 My '62.

1. Hutnický ústav, Československá akademie věd.

Formation of a Magnetic Component in Roasting Compounds of Iron and Manganese CZECH/34-59-11-10/28

The best results were obtained for a mixture of MnCO_3 and Fe_2O_3 . Optimum yield of Mn in the magnetic part was obtained for an Mn:Fe ratio of 1:2 to 1:1. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, of which 1 is French, 3 are German, 6 English, 1 Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Hutnický ústav ČSAV, Praha
(Metallurgical Institute, ČSAV, Prague) ✓

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1959

Card 2/2

CZECH/34-59- 1. 0/28

AUTHORS: Hadáček, Bohuslav and Hrubý, Jiri

TITLE: Formation of a Magnetic Component² in Roasting Compounds of Iron¹ and Manganese¹

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 11, pp 963 .. 970

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in this paper was to determine the most suitable conditions of formation of magnetic substances from mixtures of various Mn and Fe compounds. In the experiments, the authors studied the conditions which can influence the quantity of the magnetic component which occurs during roasting of Fe and Mn compounds. The aim of these experiments was to study the influence of the following: starting materials; atmosphere; temperature; Mn:Fe ratio and also the stability of the formed ferromagnetic substance in oxidation and reduction atmospheres at various temperatures and the solubility of the ferromagnetic substances in diluted H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 at room temperature and at $50^\circ C$. The experiments are described in considerable detail, giving data of experiments on eleven mixtures. ✓

Card1/2

HADACEK, Bohuslav.

18 27 27
 Roasting with a CaCl_2 addition of lead smelting slags.
 Jiri Hruby and Bohuslav Hadacek (Hutnický ústav ČSAV,
 Prague). *Hutnická listy* 13, 106-12 (1958). — The normal en-
 thalpy of fundamental reaction existing in the slag after a
 CaCl_2 addn. was calcd. A new method was proposed for
 treating Pb smelting slags contg. Zn and Cu content with
 CaCl_2 . The exptl. values show that on roasting at 1100°
 a sufficient quantity of nonferrous metals from the Pb
 smelting slag is removed. Under conditions given, the
 oxidizing roasting lowers the Fe losses to 8% max. With
 the aid of CaCl_2 , detrimental admixts., such as As, Sb, S, etc.,
 are removed; these have a disturbing effect on treating Pb
 smelting slag to obtain pig iron. Petr Schneider

Distr: 4E20

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

4-33

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73446

AUTHOR : Hadac, J.

INST. :

TITLE : Experience with Pressureless Steaming of
Chips

ORIG. PUB. : Papir a celul., 1959, 14, No 3, 56-57

ABSTRACT : Description of two simple procedures of
steaming of chips without application of pressure, during
charging of the digester. As a result of this procedure the
yield of cellulose has been increased by 10 kg per 1 m³ of
charge-volume of a digester, duration of pulping has been
decreased by 1 hour, and the amount of undigested material
reduced to 3.4% (in lieu of 4%).

From Author's Summary.

CARD: 1/1

ILLEGIBLE

HADAC, E

1. "The Tissue of Our Physiological Basis of the Tissue-Second
Correspondence of the Communist Party of Japan," J. KIMURA
1962.
2. "The Problem of Increasing Human Resistance by Physical
Factors of the Environment and of Physiological
Methods," J. KIMURA, MD, Director of the Institute of
Physiology, University of Tokyo, Faculty of Medicine, Ue-
hara University, Tokyo, Japan, 1962.
3. "Effect of Physical Factors on the Functional Activity
of the Organism," J. KIMURA, (Lectures on the
Physiology of the Organism), pp 76-81.
4. "Physiological Function of Patients After Operation
of the Stomach," J. KIMURA, MD, Director of the
Department of Public Health, National Institute of Health,
Tokyo, Japan, 1962.
5. "Objective Evaluation of a Physiological Test of
Neurotic Patients of the Shinjuku Hospital, Tokyo, Japan,
1962," J. KIMURA, MD, Director of the Shinjuku Hospital,
Tokyo, Japan, 1962.
6. "Physiological Changes During the Physiological Test
of Heart Disease," J. KIMURA, MD, Director of the
Department of Public Health, National Institute of Health,
Tokyo, Japan, 1962.
7. "Conference of Biological and Physiological Institutions
in Moscow," J. KIMURA, MD, Director of the Shinjuku
Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, 1962.
8. "Reports on the Article by B. Broek, Entitled 'The Pro-
blem of the Organ and Regeneration of the Organism',
Bull. HADAC, pp 17-18.
9. "Reports on the Article by B. Broek, Entitled 'The Pro-
blem of the Organ and Regeneration of the Organism',
Bull. HADAC, pp 17-18.
10. "Meeting of the International Physiological Society, 12 Oc-
tober 1961," J. KIMURA, MD.

HADAC, E.

Notes on the application of mathematical statistics in geobotany. p. 387

BIOLOGIA (Slovenska akademia vied)
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Uncl.

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The aging of mineral waters from Františkovy Lázně and their influence on enzymic activity. Emil Hadač (State Inspectorate Mineral Springs, Františkovy Lázně, Czech.). *Lékařská Listy* 4, 391-2 (1949).—The hydrolysis of starch with diastase proceeds 4 to 16 times faster in water from different mineral springs than in distd. H₂O. After storage of the waters this value decreased, but, with one exception, after 90 days it was still 2 to 4 times that of distd. H₂O. Light and temp. during storage had no effect, but the method of filling, especially with respect to conserving the CO₂, did.

H. Newcombe

CH

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AUTHOR: Hadamek, Vladimir

ORG: Metallurgical Projects, Ostrava (Hutni projekt)

TITLE: Optimum checker work for hot blast air heaters

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1966, 159-163

TOPIC TAGS: air heater, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: Unsuitable design of the checker work reduces the heating efficiency of the blast air, and limits its temperature. A mathematical model for the design of the checker work is presented. The calculations showed that small size checker work has superior properties. The combustion fuel and air should be sufficiently clean, and the brick work must have a satisfactory stability. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,646]

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